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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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## PERIODICAL PATRONAGE.

BY GEO. W. LIGHT.

I have this moment received a two dollar note for a year's subscription to one of my periodicals—the first subscription money I have received for a little age, of no small amount which as truly belonged to me some six years ago, more or less, as ever a note of Mr. Bidle's did to our worthy President. Therefore I am in a little better mood for writing this sermon than I thought of being when I sat down.

A large number of the patrons of the periodical literature of this country are among the best men of the community: I mean, too, periodically speaking—notwithstanding a laxity in cancelling subscription accounts is one of the greatest besetting sins of the land. They pay. They are none of your men that subscribe to patronize merely—and therefore either are dumfounded or run mad at your want of gratitude in sending a bill for a work they simply wished to see flourish, and on that account alone were willing to lend the influence of their names to.

They don't need to have it proved to them that a printer is a man of flesh and bones like themselves,—though that's not always the case,—and is sustained, whenever he happens to be sustained, by the same system of sustenance with other men,—nor that man is less likely to run into bankruptcy when hardly any body pays him for working at the press, than an individual most of whose debtors prove to be bad pay in any other department of business. When they buy a journal of a man—receive it, read it, have their happiness increased and are made more intelligent and better by it—they think it is the part of man to let it be seen that they have some understanding of the means by which an editor as well as any body else is obliged to live, and without which a man can no better write for their edification than he can perform the labor that promotes their own emolument. They pay, too, in season. They don't wait till the printer is dead, or is obliged to run away to get rid of the constable—or till he has used up more paper than the amount of subscription, in writing polite, imploring, and perhaps to them insulting duns. They learn the terms, buy their intellectual goods, and like any other gentleman hand over the cash. These men—as the facts above stated abundantly prove—are no less distinguished by their intelligence and right appreciation of the importance of the periodical press, than by their honor and general uprightness; even in those minor concerns of life where self-interest or reputation is ever so little at stake. By these men, and by them alone—and it is no mean encomium upon their characters—is the periodical press of the country supported as well as it is. All other self-named patrons, not only obstruct the operation of this great intellectual engine of the age, but are the occasion of embarrassment and blasted prospects among an intelligent and industrious class of men, which if shown to their view would make men of no more moral purity than themselves, even tremble to contemplate.

But I may be considered a little too severe, without some qualification, upon a certain class of the community which needs to be noticed apart from the non-paying or pay-any-time subscribers to periodicals. This is a class of men who have honor and principle, and who exhibit them in most of the relations of life—but who, nevertheless, are so influenced by the too general opposition to an editor's breathing through the usual preliminary means, that they care little about giving him his due in time to keep him out of the limbo, and are indifferent at least whether he hears from them at all, except by the way of clamorous communications because the "paper does not come." These men mean no great harm. They would dislike as much to see a poor fellow of an editor starving to death as any body else. But a five dollar bill—what's that?—a sum like this will make no great difference, sent one time or another, or not at all. Let him wait my convenience! Individuals of this stamp prove the greatest enemies to many a printer's success. He confides on their general good reputation—lays out his plans with reference to it—and goes on in the execution of them with as little fear of famine before his eyes as any good citizen who is willing to work hard and maintain a good conscience. I need not detail the wretched story. At the end of the year he has received about half the amount of his expenses. About double what he owes is due him, with half a dollar on each subscription besides—which he may whistle for without the principal amount—because not paid within the year. No paper, perhaps, is to stop till all arrears are paid up—though few moons pass before it has to stop, from the fact that the

type founder, paper maker, et cetera, are too wise to support the establishment a great while for the public merely to subscribe. In some three years he receives possibly a quarter part of the sum due him;—and if he isn't in jail, poor fellow, it is because he was not fool enough to continue to work for nothing and find himself, and has sought some less speculative employment. I hazard nothing in saying that a large number of respectable citizens are every year driven towards bankruptcy in this country, mainly through individuals counted good men in all other respects, not paying promptly, or at all, their subscriptions to periodicals. The misery, and vice it may be, created annually by this, which should seriously be considered one of our crying national sins, is not demand the serious consideration of the best people of America? In the way which has been described, are our literature, science and arts suffered to languish. Able and sensible men are constantly either going out or keeping out of such, in the general, ill-recompensed employment.

As regards that class of subscribers who never mean to pay for a periodical, I shall say but little about them. Every publisher, at the present day is as much to blame for opening an account with a man whom neither he nor his agent knows anything about, as the man who trusts him for any other article or trade. There must be a reform in the pecuniary system upon which most periodicals are conducted as well as among their subscribers.

Of another rather numerous class of patrons to periodicals—namely, the ladies—I will say a word. Respecting them—and I need not say they are the last individuals that should be insulted by flattery—I have the pleasure to testify favorably. They belong, so far as my knowledge extends, as a body—I mean those who are intelligent enough to want a periodical—to the class first alluded to,—who pay: sufficient proof to a printer, bachelor or no bachelor, with no matrimonial arguments in addition, that they are the best gift of heaven, whether first or last in the order of creation—a matter he cares little about if he but finds them enrolled on his list of patrons. The excellent conductors of the Ladies' Magazine can tell me if I am mistaken on this point. I trust not.

It is not necessary to discuss at large in this essay the general subject of the press. Every body feels its influence and acknowledges its importance. Especially in the form of the periodical publications of the day, it must be considered as the most powerful engine of the broad republic for the promotion of good or evil. Take it from the land—imperfect and ill-supported as it is—and you blot out the great intellectual sun of the nation. Through the Reviews, the Magazines and the Newspapers of the day, it collects the scattered beams of knowledge from the farthest regions of religion and philosophy, and spreads them far and wide over the hills and valleys of the land, enlightening, ennobling and gladdening all—even the most humble of our citizens—who come within the pale of its influence.

Yet it is with a poor grace that the people of this country boast of the freedom of the press, while it meets with such comparatively meagre support from the majority of its votaries. The future cultivation and elevation of our literature, science, arts and politics, must depend upon that popular portion of mankind—the people. Let a pure and exalted standard of the press in the periodical form be established by them, and call forth their united support, and such a standard will soon be raised, and it will stand as long as the banner of freedom shall wave above the mountain tops and over the blue rivers of the land of our fathers.

And why should not the press call forth this encouragement and this support? Is it not the most influential and powerful agent among mankind? Is it not far more extensively so in the periodical than in any other form of its action? Does not this country present at least as ample and important a field for its operations as any other nation on the globe? Then why should it not—as it does in some other countries so far as its freedom is allowed—call forth and embody the talents and opinions of the best and ablest men of our republic?

The press—the medium through which the religion, the liberty the honor and happiness of the nations are secured and preserved—worthy of support? Allow to every department of life its due weight of importance: but let not the glory of the land, the only safeguard of the people, the only hope of the world, call forth the disrespect and ingratitude of those who are enlightened and warmed and invigorated by its heaven-like agency. The light of the press is like the light of the sun. Its voice is like the sound of many waters. Its results are like the rising into existence of a new creation.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The gradual increase and improvement of the Navy are represented to be such as might have been anticipated from the liberal appropriations of Congress. All the services required of our

naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce protected; our national character sustained; our seamen and marines have been kept in active service, under strict discipline.

An inspection of our yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, made in August and September last, has afforded the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require.

The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,627,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war and six schooners, in commission—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year, have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,355.

The Dry Docks at Boston and Norfolk have fully answered the most sanguine expectations, and the building of an additional one at New York is recommended.

The Secretary repeats a recommendation of his predecessor, that authority be given to construct two or three steam batteries, as the means of testing the application of steam to the purposes of national defence.

The Secretary suggests that the compensation of commanders of our ships on foreign stations is altogether inadequate to an honorable discharge of their duties. They are compelled to incur expenses beyond the amount of their pay and rations, or decline to receive and return civilities uniformly offered to them on such stations, and upon which our friendly relations with foreign nations may in some degree depend.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, for the better reorganization of the United States' marine corps, the appointments of officers authorized by the same have been made; and the additional number of privates required will be recruited with all convenient despatch. It is believed that the discipline and harmony of the officers and men of the navy proper, and of the marine corps, will be promoted by placing the marine barracks without the bounds of the different navy yards with which they may be connected. Under the first section of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed the 30th of June last, fourteen pensions to widows have been renewed, and thirty-seven original pensions have been granted, in pursuance of the provisions of that act. These require for their payment, annually, the sum of 16,062 dollars. The number of invalid pensioners is two hundred and eighty-seven. Should all of them claim, which is improbable, the amount required for their annual payment will be \$23,321. The number of widow pensioners, including those under the act of the 19th of June last, is one hundred and nine; and the amount required for their annual payment is \$24,03—making the annual charge, according to the present pension roll, \$47,254. Of the privateer pension fund, the act of Congress of the 19th June last revived five years' pensions to widows of officers, seamen, and marines, slain or lost on board of private armed vessels.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-four invalid pensioners on the roll; and the sum necessary to pay them will be \$3,016 per annum. After paying the claims that have as yet been preferred under the act of the 19th of June last, and it is believed that few additional claims under the act can now be brought forward, it is estimated that the fund will be sufficient to pay, for four or five years, all the invalid pensions chargeable to it. The amount to the credit of the Navy Hospital Fund on the 1st instant, was \$35,569.94. The income of the fund arising from the deductions in the settlement of accounts in the Fourth Auditor's Office, will be nearly \$16,000 per annum. The expenditures for several years will probably not exceed \$13,

000 per annum. This will leave balances not wanted for current expenses.

The charge of the cost of survey, now under the superintendence of Mr. Hasler, was on the 11th day of March last, transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department, to which it was thought more properly to belong. The report of Mr. Hasler of the 17th of May last, and his supplementary report of the 11th of last month, with the maps, drafts, and sketches accompanying the same, herewith transmitted, show the progress already made in this work under the law of 1832, and its connexion with the progress made in the same, in the year 1827.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," preparations have been made for testing the certain proposed improvements in steam boilers—but no such experiments have been exhibited or communicated to this department, that could properly form the subject of a report.

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office Department, November, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department, on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expense for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, from July 1 to December 31, 1833. \$1,375,437 28

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expense of their offices during the same period amounted to \$434,628 89

Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to 34,797 29

The expense for transportation of the mail from July 1 to 31st of December, 1833, was 1,013,402 68

Making the total expense of the Department for that half year \$1,495,828 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1833, of \$120,391 58

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, 195,208 40

And the balance of the debt against the Department, beyond the amount of its available funds, was on the 1st of January, 1834 \$315,599 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail stated in my report of last year began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from January 1 to June 30, 1834 \$1,448,269 69

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$461,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time, amounted to 30,300 38

The transportation of the mail from January 1, to June 30, 1834, amounted to 909,028 43

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th June, 1834 \$1,400,762 45

This sum, deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1834, of 47,507 24

This sum, deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834 315,599 98

Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July 1834, to \$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with Banks, was \$398,616.99 a-

gainst the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over-checks to the amount of \$123,616.99.

In this statement, difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case, they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last:

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from Banks \$275,000.00

Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834. 55,969 90

Making together the sum of \$330,969 90

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of each on hand, amounted to 82,031 34

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st of November 1834. 248,937 75

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, having been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about \$120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$59,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next of \$179,000.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may safely be calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of \$370,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this Debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a certain time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department; and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail and for incidentals, from July 1, to December 31, 1833 was estimated at \$1,061,644 71

The actual expense for that period, was 1,061,199 97

Varying from the estimate only \$444 74

The net proceeds of postage for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were then estimated at \$2,037,310 81

The actual net proceeds of postages for that year, were \$1,927,644 44

Falling below the estimate by the sum of \$109,766 37

Thus it appears, that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than 100,000 dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends, in some measure to increase their correspondence; and in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1833 extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year when a Congress terminates.

The expense for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus the allowance to Postmasters for delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension,) was \$30,856 80

For the two years ending July 1, 1834, (after the extension,) was 94,168 88

Making, since the extension, an increase of \$13,601.99 Or payment for the delivery of 66,099 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters, at post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowance for them is made to postmasters, as at smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of those letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average, it is believed, would not be less than twenty five cents each, exclusive of Postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to \$240,000 00 To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery 13,601 99

And the increase of free letters with the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99 which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the Post office establishment under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including the sub-offices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,236 single free letters in a year and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance, for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18-3-4 cents each, which would amount to \$503,481 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postages, for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$2,616,538 27

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 2,823,706 97

Making an increase in the gross amount of \$207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833, \$1,790,254 65

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net proceeds of \$137,389 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition, and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally preserve in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States, was, on the first of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback and in sulks, about 8,600,000 miles taking together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to contract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendship, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail roads in different parts of the country, promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements

of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the railroads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and Newcastle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Ansoy, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 38 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail road is located and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail-road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey, to Jersey city, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York, 30 miles the rail-road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail-road between this place and the City of New York, and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns. When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in sixteen hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other rail-roads which are constructing, and in some instance already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually, to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant, W. T. BARRY.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War in his Report to Congress represents the present situation of the Army as highly gratifying, and the country have every reason to be satisfied with its condition and prospects. As a safeguard for the frontiers—as a school of practical instruction—as a depository of military information, and as the means of preparing and providing in peace for the exigencies of war, the present military establishment has fully answered the objects of its organization and support. And in all the essential requisites of capacity and conduct, the officers of the American Army do honor to themselves and their country.

He alludes to the late expedition under Col. Dodge to the Western Prairies in Arkansas and Missouri, for the purpose of putting a stop to the annoying conduct of the Camanches and Kiawas, who by predatory attacks on our citizens, having rendered intercourse with the Mexican States difficult and hazardous. Fortunately the efforts to introduce amicable relations were successful, and the object of the expedition was obtained without a single act of hostility.

From the Report of the Chief Engineer, it appears that the Cumberland Road, east of Wheeling will be soon completed, in the manner required by an act of last session, and for the amount allowed by law. No further appropriations will be asked for. An addition to the officers of the corps of Engineers is recommended, as it is necessary, by Executive regulation, to require from the officers, services not originally contemplated in the organization of the Department, and it is desirable that their numbers should be so far augmented as to ensure their personal attention to all the objects within the control of the Engineer Department.

It is recommended that the Topographical Corps be re-organized, and that there may be permanently attached to it as many officers as may be necessary. By consolidating it with the Civil Engineers, the general operations will be simplified, and the duties of the corps, might embrace all the objects connected with surveys for military purposes.

The depth of the water in the harbor formed by that great national improvement, the Delaware Breakwater, has for some time past been gradually reduced in consequence of depositions of sand in the harbor—and a Commission has lately been instituted to examine it. An estimate for an hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to this work, is among the annual estimates of the department, and it approved by Congress, the sum will be appropriated to the completion of that part of the work already begun, and yet unfinished. In the mean time, by a series of observation frequently and carefully taken, the probable operation of the tides and currents may be ascertained, and the best remedy to counteract them pointed out.

At the last session of Congress the law authorizing the conferring of brevets for ten years' service in one grade, was repealed, and the nomination of all officers who had completed that term prior to the repeal, was completed. This change seems to bear with some severity upon those which served during a greater portion but not the whole of such term—and it is suggested whether justice does not require such a modification of this law as to

authorize the granting of brevets to every one whose term of ten years had commenced before its repeal, at the end of such term, if the condition of the law shall be fulfilled. This would ensure the ultimate abolition of the practice, which Congress had in view, while it would seem to be giving due weight to claims, founded, if not in right, certainly in strong considerations connected with the service and situation of the officers.

The subject of the frauds in the Pension office, is entered into at some length, and an examination at the residence, or in the neighborhood of each person now drawing a pension, into the circumstances of the case, is recommended as the only effectual means of accomplishing the desired object. This, if undertaken by proper persons, and conducted with proper discretion, can scarcely fail to confirm the grants made to honest applicants, and to detect those which have been fraudulently obtained by dishonest ones. It is also recommended to renew and continue the arrangement establishing a Pension Office, as a branch of the War Department, which expires by its own limitation at the end of the present session of Congress.

The treaty arrangements with most of the various tribes of Indians on the frontiers, and within our territories are represented as in a favorable state. The country assigned for the permanent residence of the Eastern Indians, has been so apportioned among them, that little difficulty is anticipated from conflicting claims, or from doubtful boundaries. And both in quality and extent, there can be no doubt that the region allotted to them will be amply sufficient for their comfortable subsistence during an indefinite period of time.

The condition of the Cherokees, is represented as being no more favorable than at the last annual report. While every dictate of prudence, and in fact of self preservation, urges their removal, unhappy councils and internal divisions prevent the adoption of that course. Where they are, they are declining and must decline: while that portion of the tribe which is established in the west, is realizing the benefits which were expected to result from a change of position. The system of removal, however, by enrollment is going on, and during this season, about one thousand persons have passed to the west.

The situation and condition of the Indian emigrants, and of the new obligations imposed in the United States, is described in a forcible manner. A vast tract of country, containing much more than one hundred millions of acres, has been set apart as the permanent residence of these Indians, and already about thirty thousand have been removed to it. The Government is under treaty stipulations to remove nearly fifty thousand others to the same region, including the Illinois and Lake Michigan Indians, with whom a conditional arrangement has been made. This extensive district embracing a great variety of soil and climate, has been divided among the several tribes and definite boundaries assigned to each. They will there be brought into juxtaposition with one another, and also into contact, and possibly into collision, with the native tribes of that country, and it is recommended that some plan be adopted for the regulation of the intercourse between these divided communities, and for the exercise of a general power of supervision over them, so far as these objects can be effected consistently with the power of Congress, and with the various stipulations existing with them.

#### TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

##### SECOND SESSION.

##### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1834.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, communications from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the construction of the Potomac bridge; a re-organization of the Treasury Department—to the case of Mary O'Sullivan; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Webster gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to compensate American citizens for spoliation previous to 1800.—Nothing of importance was further before the Senate.

The appointment of standing committees is fixed for Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the following standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House.

**Elections.**—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vandepool, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, Kilgore.

**Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Polk, Wild, Cambreleng, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKim, Hubbard, Corwin.

**Claims.**—Messrs. Whitlesey of Ohio, Barbour, McIntire, Gholson, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, Miner.

**Commerce.**—Messrs. Sutherland, Harper of New Hampshire, Pickney, Heath, Pearce of Rhode Island, Gillett, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Morgan.

**Public Lands.**—Messrs. Clay, Boon Slade, Ashley, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, Casey, Clayton.

**Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Connor, Kavanaugh, Thomas of Louisiana, Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall of Maine, Schley.

**District of Columbia.**—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepard, McKennan, Allen of Virginia, Heister, Fillmore, King, Vandepool, Steele.

**Judiciary.**—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Berdsley, Thomas of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Pierce of New Hampshire, Robertson, Hamer.

**Revolutionary Claims.**—Messrs. Montlenberg, Crane, Lane, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Baylies, Turill, Knapard.

**Public Expenditures.**—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Page, Clark of Pennsylvania, Tweedy, McLene, Jackson of Massachusetts, Hazelline, Ferris.

**Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, M'ridis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann of New York, Bull, Chambers, Davis of Kentucky, May.

**Manufactures.**—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Denny, Dickerson of New Jersey, Marindale, McComus, Osgood, Clowney, Cramar, Jackson, of Connecticut.

**Agriculture.**—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor of Virginia, Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlap, Clowney, Turner, Beatty.

**Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Gilmer, McCarty, Everett of Vermont, Graham, Allen of Ohio, Dickinson of Tennessee, Howell, Love of Kentucky, Grennell.

**Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky, Vance, Speight, Ward, Thompson, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, Anthony.

**Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. White of New York, Milligan, Watnough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, Wise.

**Foreign Affairs.**—Messrs. Wayne, Everett of Massachusetts, Hall of North Carolina, Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letcher, Peyton.

**Territories.**—Messrs. Allan of Kentucky, Potts, Johnson of New York, Wilson, Jones of Ohio, Ewing, Gamble, Cage, Trumbull.

**Revolutionary Pensions.**—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore of Virginia, Lea of Tennessee, W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, Lay.

**Invalid Pensions.**—Messrs. Miller, Beale, Adams of New York, Schenck, Chilton, Chaney, Mitchell of Ohio, Brown of New York, Janes.

**Roads and Canals.**—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Maryland, Lucas, Pope, Reynolds.

**Revised and Unfinished Business.** Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McVean, Shinn, Taylor of New York.

**Accounts.**—Messrs. Mann of Pennsylvania, Lee of New Jersey, Mitchell of New York, Crockett, Osgood.

**Select Committee to re-organize the Treasury Department.**—Messrs. Wayne, Mason of Va., McKennan, Cambreleng, Rencher, Evans, Pope, Jarvis and McKay.

The following Standing Committees of the House, appointed at the last session, remain through the Congress.

**On Expenditures in Department of State.**—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Day, Beaumont, Bodle, Patterson.

**On Expenditures in Department of the Treasury.**—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pa., Spangler, Clark of N. York.

**On Expenditures in Department of War.**—Messrs. Whitlesey of New York, Derby, Chambers, Webster, Hasley.

**On Expenditures in Department of Navy.**—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Huntington of N. Y., Ramsay, Sloane, Van Houten.

**On Expenditures in Department of Post Office.**—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Burns, Waggoner, Lay.

**On Expenditures on Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, Hard.

Resolution referring the subjects embraced in the President's Message to the appropriate committees, were offered—one of them referring so much of the Message as relates to the political relations of the United States with other nations to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolutions having been read, Mr. Clayton proposed an amendment, in the following terms:—"That so much of the President's Message as relates to the treaty with France concluded at Paris on the 4th day of July, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report that it is expedient to await the further action of the French Chambers on the question submitted to them of granting the appropriations necessary to carry the treaty into effect, inasmuch as the delay of consummating its terms seems to have proceeded more from the delicate and important character of the claims resting on voluminous documentary evidence, their long standing, and the peculiar complexity of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any design, on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American governments, or any desire to invade the performances of ample justice when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

**Acquittal of Buzzell.** The jury, before whom John R. Buzzell, indicted for burning the convent, on Mount Benedict, was tried, returning a verdict of NOT GUILTY, in about twenty-two hours. The verdict was received by loud tokens of approbation, from a large number of spectators, of whom two, named Flinders and Ford, were brought to the bar for contempt; but upon making oath of their ignorance of and impotency in thus expressing their approval of the verdict, they were discharged. Buzzell was accordingly discharged upon that indictment, but there is another pending against him. The intelligence of Buzzell's acquittal was brought to this city by some fanatic, who came galloping through the street waving his hands and shouting—"Acquitted! Acquitted!"

William P. Mason, Sargent Blaisdell, and Marvin Marcy, a boy, are now on trial, before a new jury, of whom John B. Goodwin is foreman. [Boston Post.]

The way it was done. We learn that when the jury, in the case of Buzzell, retired to their room after the charge of the Judge, they were

seven for conviction and five for acquittal. On Friday morning, before they left their room, they were ten for acquittal and two for conviction; but on the way from their room to the court house, the two suddenly changed their minds, and agreed to acquit. This beats a jury's marking all round for damages, and then taking the average!—[Boston Transcript.]

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

**Coverness.** The proceedings of this body have contain little of interest or importance. Some little discussion took place relative to that part of the Message which states the condition of our affairs with France. This is a subject which embarrasses the opposition not a little.

Their papers dared not give an opinion on the subject before the delivery of the message, lest they should coincide in opinion with the President. Thus many of them having received the message in advance of any comments upon it, were led to express their opinions, without having received their cue from their leaders, so that it happens that a part of the opposition are committed in favor of the views expressed by the President, while the leaders and the majority of their followers are disposed to take part even with an enemy for the purpose of opposing an administration which they do not like. Neither the present executive nor the people are disposed to go to war if it can be honorably avoided. There is, we are convinced, no wish to bully or exasperate France. We have every reason to wish for an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties. The only difference of opinion among those whose opinions are entitled to any respect, appears to be, whether it is consistent with our honor to wait longer in the hope that France will do us justice, or whether we should now make known to her our determination to insist peremptorily upon our rights. There is a third class of men, we blush to call them Americans, who think that we had better give up our claims than insist upon them at the hazard of war, because it will cost more than the claims are worth in dollars and cents. Adopt that principle and then we must submit to any injury others may choose to inflict upon us, if redress is likely to cost more than the pecuniary loss sustained. On this principle our north eastern boundary would be easily settled.—If the British insist upon one third of our State, as a war would cost more than the land would sell for, we had better give it up, and so yield to every other claim, resistance to which, is likely to be expensive. But this is not the light in which the people of this country view the question. The first inquiry is, in our claim a just one? This we believe is admitted by all. The only anxiety which remains then is as to the manner in which this claim shall be prosecuted. It was the duty of the President to communicate to Congress and then to the people, what had been done in relation to this subject, and what was the future prospect. Viewing it simply as a matter of expediency, should we have been more likely to obtain our rights, if the president had recommended to Congress to wait a year or years longer, in hopes that France might be coerced to do us justice? Has there been any disposition manifested on the part of France to adjust this claim since the ratification of the treaty? If the president had recommended patience and Congress had approved of the recommendation, would France have been in haste to pay what we appeared to be in no hurry to demand or receive? We think not. We think that France has no reason to take offence at an avowed determination on our part to insist upon our rights at all hazards. We are aware of the evils and horrors of war. We most sincerely deprecate it if it can be avoided, but we prefer it to dishonor. We are happy to find so many opponents of the present administration agreeing with us on this question and determined to support the honor of the country against all foreign aggression.

We publish an abstract of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Navy, and of the Secretary of War. The length of these documents forbids that we should lay them entire before our readers, and their interest and importance that we should neglect them entirely. They exhibit a picture of prosperity in the condition of the country which is the best answer to the panic speeches and distressing memorials of the opposition during the last winter. We regret that our limits exclude the entire report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as we deem it a valuable and interesting document.

The Report of the Post Master General we publish entire. We do it because this is the string upon which the opposition have harped during the whole of the past season, and perhaps there are few of our readers who have not seen the abusive report of Ewing and others on the state of this department or extracts therefrom.—Let those who have seen that electioneering document, printed and distributed at public expense, examine the report of the head of the Post Office Department and judge for themselves who is right.

The publishers of the Republic of Letters are about to improve their 2d Vol. by the use of somewhat larger type. This will be acceptable to all their readers, as they intend that the quantity of matter contained in each number shall not be materially diminished thereby. We would recommend this as a valuable publication, and the cheapest within our knowledge. The first Vol. comprising 26 Nos. may be seen at this office.

We call the attention of our readers to the prize essay which we republish from the Boston Pearl, a valuable publication, and highly deserving public patronage.

The Age, published at Augusta, will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature at \$1.50. We commend it to the patronage of our Democratic friends in this county.

The Maine Journal will be published tri-weekly during the session at \$1. Those who dislike a democratic paper would do well to take the Journal.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 1st inst. and elected a Democratic Speaker. The federal whigs are a good deal alarmed, but still insist that they have a majority in that body, and that there is no doubt of the election of Leigh (Nullifier) as a U. S. Senator. If the whigs of the people of that Commonwealth are regarded by their Representatives, it appears pretty certain that Mr. Leigh cannot be re-elected, as a majority are instructed to vote against him.

**Gazette.** John P. King has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. S., and Albert Cutbush elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Forsyth. They are both decided friends of the present administration.

We have received the first number of the Lincoln Patriot, a new Democratic paper printed at Walden, in this State. Its appearance is highly respectable both in matter and manner, and it promises to be an efficient aid in the cause of Democracy.





## POETRY.

(From the Albany Argus.)  
THE DYING MOTHER.

It is a solemn task, to wait beside  
The couch of the departing; to kneel down,  
And wipe the death damps from the cold, white brow  
Of those we love; to moisten the dry lips,  
And grasp the hand, too feeble to return  
The slightest pressure, and to see the lid  
Grow fixed and motionless above the eye;  
In utter helplessness to sit, and mark  
Each lessening pulse thro' faint and fainter still;  
And know and feel that man can do no more.  
Yet even the voice of joy sometimes  
Is heard above the wailing of distress;  
There have been those who triumphed, when they died:  
A form unseen stood by, and whispered words  
The living may not hear, and nerved the soul  
Of feeble woman, patiently to bear  
Nature's last throes of mortal agony  
And there was one—a wife, a mother, friend,  
Who taught, while dying, more exalted truths  
Than thousand homilies could ever preach,  
O, might her faltering tongue have uttered speech  
Methinks her voice had breathed strains like this.

Why should ye bid me stay?  
When day is coming, would ye think to keep  
The traveller from his home—to pine and weep,  
And long to be away?  
And when the soul doth spring  
To seek its better home, O, could ye bind  
With earthly fetters the expanding mind,  
And check its soaring wing!  
I cannot close my eyes  
And drag my ardent aspirations down  
From the bright hope and everlasting crown  
That wait me in the skies,  
Nor for an earthly love,  
Can I the pure love of Heaven forego,  
Nor give up for the church of God below,  
His holier church above.  
To die—this is not hard;  
It is not hard to leave a world like this,  
And soar away into the world of bliss,  
And meet the great award!  
But it is hard to strive  
With earth's allurements—to subdue the soul—  
To keep the heart, and the whole life control—  
Oh, it is hard to live!  
And yet, if it were given  
To train these little nurslings of my care,  
To mould their thoughts, to teach them words of prayer,  
And lead them up to heaven—  
I could awhile remain,  
And guide them further on their doubtful way,  
Shape straight their path, or if their feet should stray,  
Lead back the lost again.  
But there's a better guide,  
Who will not fail when my eyes are dim,  
And I can safely trust them all with Him,  
Who himself was tried!  
How sweet is my release;  
My Saviour robbed the grave of its alarm,  
And leaning on His everlasting arm,  
I can depart in peace.  
A willow droops over a simple mound—  
The wife, the mother, rests in hope below,  
Waiting the resurrection of the just.

NEWSPAPERS. Every body has heard of Mr. Starks' crusade against newspapers. They are a nuisance (says he—they have an undue influence; and the common people can do without them—news is a luxury, &c.) Such is his professed opinion and we agree that the common people can do without the news. Witness the countries of the old world, where they are compelled to do without newspapers; their ignorance—their despotism—and consequently their misery. But in the language of Miss Martineau, we repeat, "News can be done without; and so can many other things. You may look a man into a house, and he will still live. You may darken the windows from the sun at noon day, and the stars at night, and he will still live. You may let no air in but what comes down the chimney, and he will still live. You may chain him to the bedpost, you may stuff his ears and cover his eyes, and tie his hands behind him, and he can 'do without' his limbs and his senses, and of God's noblest works; but it was not for this that God sent his sun on its course, and set the stars rolling in their spheres, and freshened the breezy hills, and gave muscles to our strong limbs, and nerves to our delicate organs.  
He did not make his beautiful world that one might walk abroad on it, while a thousand are shut into a dark dungeon. Neither did he give men the curiosity with which they watch and listen, and the imagination with which they wander forth; and the reason with which they meditate among his works, that the one might be baffled, and the others fettered and encumbered. And what does any one gain by such tyranny? Does the sun shine more brightly when a man thinks he has it all to himself, than when the reapers are merry in the field, and the children are running after the butterflies in the meadow? Would Orion glow more majestically to any one man if he could build a wall up to the high heaven, and stop the march of the constellation, and part it off that common eyes might not look upon it? If not, neither can any one gain by shutting up that which God has made as common to the race as the lights of the firmament, and the winds which come and go as he wills. That word "news" is a little word and a common word; but it means all that is great as the result of the day, and holy as the march of the stars night. It is the manifestation of man's most

freshly compounded emotions, the record of his most recent experiences, and the revelations of God's latest providences on earth.—Are these things to be kept from the many by the few,—under the notion that they are property? Are these things to be doled out at pleasure, and to suit the purposes of an order of men; like the priests of old, who measured out their thimble full of the waters of life, in the name of Him who opened up the spring, and invited every one thirsty to come and drink freely. To none has authority been given to meet our knowledge, according to their own sense of fitness, any more than to those priests of old; but on all is imposed the religious duty of providing channels by which the vital streams of knowledge shall be brought to every man's door."—[New York Sun.]

DELICATE APPETITE. At a village not 18 miles from Benares, where we halted for the day, we were visited by a gaunt, grim looking Hindoo, of some celebrity in the neighborhood, which he had acquired, as well as the admiration of his caste, by his capability of devouring a sheep at a single meal. He was a tall, bony person, somewhat past the prime of life, with a thin, wiry frame, and a countenance of the most imperturbable equanimity, though as ugly as a sheep eater might be expected to be.—He offered, for a few rupees, to devour an entire sheep, if we would pay for the animal, as well as for the different accessories of the meal. There was something so extraordinary in the proposal, that we readily acquiesced. We accordingly prepared to witness this marvelous feat, by purchasing the largest sheep we could find, which weighed, when prepared for cooking, just thirty two pounds. We purchased it for one rupee.

All being now ready, the carnivorous Ladrach commenced his extraordinary feast. Having chopped off the sheep's head with a single blow of his sabre, and jointed the body in due form, he separated the meat from the bones, the whole quantity to be devoured amounting to about twenty pounds. This meat he minced very fine, forming it into balls about the size of a small fowl's egg, first mixing it with plenty of spice and curry powder. As soon as the whole was prepared, he fried some of the balls over a fire, which he had previously kindled at the root of a tree, eating and frying till the whole were consumed. At intervals, he washed down the meat with copious quantities of ghee, which is sometimes so rancid as to be quite disgusting; and this happened to be the case now. After his prodigious meal, the performer was certainly less active than he had formerly declared that he felt not the slightest inconvenience, it was evident that he had taken as much as he could hold, and more than was agreeable. He acknowledged that he could not manage to eat a sheep more than twice in one week, and that this was often than he should like to do it.

It is remarked in a Philadelphia paper, that a reference to the history of men who thrive in business in the large cities of the United States will show, that those are the most successful, who, commencing with nothing, have to labor hard for several years to accumulate a little capital before they set up for themselves, while those who, by inheritance or other foreign aid, are enabled to commence at once on their own account, are more liable to failure in their undertakings.

When Boileau had published a new work, and his friends came and told him that the critics spoke very severely of it:  
"So much the better," said he, "for they never speak at all of bad works."

CONGRESS. On Monday, Dec. 1, the day appointed for the meeting of Congress, the Senate was called to order by the Vice President of the United States. A quorum being present, Messrs. White and Swift were appointed a committee to be joined by the House, to inform the President that a quorum of both branches were assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. On motion of Mr. Grundy the 24th rule of the Senate was so far suspended that the present Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was continued, with all the powers and duties, which were conferred and imposed upon it by a resolution of the Senate of the 23rd of June last. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker took the Chair at noon, and 88 members answered to their names—Messrs. McKinley and Lansing were appointed a committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President for the purpose mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, and the House adjourned.  
In the Senate on Tuesday, 5000 copies of the President's Message, and 1000 of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. The resolution offered by Mr. Knight, on the preceding day for the supply of the usual number of newspapers was taken up. Mr. King of Georgia opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table, but his motion was negatived and the resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the rule of the Senate which provides for the appointment of a Committee of Public Lands was suspended, and the present committee was continued with all the powers already vested in them. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Henry F. Jones, elected a representative from Vermont, in place of Mr. Deming, deceased, appeared and was qualified. The House then received a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a message was received from the President, transmitting the annual report of the heads of Departments. Mr. Poindexter submitted a resolution calling for the names of the purchasers of lands at certain land offices in Mississippi, between Oct. 1833 and January 1, 1834, and some other information relating thereto. Several Senators announced that they should ask to introduce bills which they named.

In the House, Mr. Casey of Indiana announced the death of Mr. Slade, Representative from that State, of the cholera last summer, and submitted a resolution that the members wear crepe 30 days. Mr. Jones of Vermont submitted a like resolution as a token of respect to his predecessor, Mr. Deming, who died on his return from Washington last summer.—[Kennebec Journal.]

## REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

It is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen (16) pages, making one volume of 822 pages per annum. It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5 commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WM. PEARSON,  
115 Fulton St. Proprietor.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the greatest quality, and so that one may write on it without its blotting. The type is of an extraordinary legibility; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only one shilling. When enough numbers are printed to make a volume, the subscriber will have, in the compass of one neat quarto work, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Literature, as to insure that only the choicest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at less than from three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and as fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—[Evening Post.]

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is a most laudable one, and should meet with liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter; the price is only six cents—being, as well as the other publications, sold at the rate of one penny per copy. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—[Evening Star.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a new weekly publication, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The first two numbers of the publication, will at its present rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant.—[Courier & Enquirer.]

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are and in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833, as follows:

Owners Names	Range	No. Lots	No. Acres	Value	Tax, say 1833.	Debtion High-ways 1833.	Total
A	16	100	150	3 06	\$ 3 06		3 06
"	17	100	125	2 54	2 54		2 54
"	18	100	75	1 86	1 86		1 86
"	20	25	31	64	64		64
B	19	40	40	81	81		81
C	18	100	100	2 04	5 46	7 50	15 00
"	19	100	150	3 06	3 06		6 12
A	19	100	100	2 04	2 04		4 08
D	18	135	150	3 06	3 06		6 12
"	19	135	150	3 06	3 06		6 12
E	16	100	150	3 06	3 06		6 12
"	17	60	60	1 22	1 22		2 44
G	5	95	95	1 93	1 93		3 86
"	3	100	150	3 06	3 06		6 12
"	2	50	50	1 02	2 76	3 78	7 56
"	7	70	50	1 02	1 02		2 04
"	4	50	50	1 02	2 76	3 78	7 56
"	3	50	100	5 47	5 47		10 94
"	7	70	55	3 00	3 00		6 00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the collector, on or before THURSDAY the 26th day of March next, so much of said land as will discharge the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, at one o'clock P. M., at the store of Ebenezer Blazo, Jr. in said Porter.

Porter, October 27, 1834.

## NOTE LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in to forbid any person from purchasing a Note given by Franklin Whitman of Sweden, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to James L. Blake of Bridgton County of Cumberland and State of Maine. Said note was given for the sum of thirteen dollars, payable in six months after date, on interest, about January A. D. 1834—and the only note ever given to said James L. Blake by the said Franklin Whitman, and this is to forbid the said Franklin Whitman from paying the above mentioned Note to any other person except to the said Blake.

N. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about six months after the date of the above mentioned Note, of three dollars.

JAMES L. BLAKE.  
Dec. 12, 1834.

## JOB WORK.

Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
OFFICE.

## Consumption, Asthma, and Catarrh.

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be repaid by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

## DR RELFES Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price \$1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

## Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

## DR RELFES AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price \$1,50 a box.

\*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] copy

## MAINE TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will publish the ensuing session of the Legislature, a paper three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. It will be printed on new type and fine paper and each number contain about twice as much matter as each number of the Daily of last and preceding winters. One reason for substituting a tri-weekly for a daily is that the great daily mail running eastward has been stopped, and only goes on the mornings we have selected for our tri-weekly publication. To eastern subscribers, therefore, a daily paper only subjects them to double postage, without enabling them to obtain any earlier intelligence, and the same remark applies to nine tenths of the post offices in the State. The number which have a mail is small; but the number which have a mail two or three times a week is very considerable. A tri-weekly is therefore better adapted to the existing condition of the mails.

The proceedings of both houses of the Legislature will be faithfully reported; the tri-weekly will contain a list of the members of both houses of Congress, and of both houses of the Maine Legislature, the committees of both, the official return of votes for Governor, and divers other political statistics. We have engaged the assistance of a correspondent at Washington, whose literary reputation stands high, not merely in Maine, but throughout the Union, whose letters we trust will be read with much interest. The session of Congress will close before that of the Legislature, so that our tri-weekly will contain a running account of nearly all the proceedings of the ensuing session of Congress.

The price of the tri-weekly will be ONE DOLLAR the session. Any gentleman transmitting \$5 by mail may have six copies sent to his order. To save trouble in collecting we expect all subscribers at a distance to pay in advance. This will save trouble to us and be just as well for them.

\*Printers with whom we exchange are requested to copy or notice the forgoing, and we will reciprocate the favor.

November 19.

## STRAY COLTS.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber in Sumner, about the 1st inst 2 COLTS.—One of a dark iron gray color with a star in his forehead and some white hairs on each hind foot, one year and tail and two years old last spring. Whoever will take up and secure the above colts and give notice thereof to the subscriber, or to Saml. F. Brown of Duckfield, shall be amply rewarded.

Sumner, Nov. 25, 1834.

WILLARD DOBLE.  
3w16

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

## American Magazine.

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

To be illustrated by numerous Engravings.

By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work what it is, it will nevertheless contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American Public.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of Twenty Splendid Engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty important octavo pages, and will be published at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will contain—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, and customs of the various nations, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

Agent for the Boston Bewick Company,  
47, Court Street, Boston.

Boston, July 19, 1834.

## PRIZE TALES.

THE time limited for the receipt of Articles for the

Prizes last offered having expired, and the awards having been made, the publication of the several manuscripts has been commenced, and will be continued, till the budget of original matter received, is exhausted. As the publishers of the Galaxy mean to reward the authors of the prize tales, they have decided to repeat the offer of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in the sums as before, viz: Fifty Dollars for the best Original Tale; Twenty-Five for the best Original Poem; and Twenty-Five for the best Article upon a Human subject. The writers are at liberty to select their own scenes and characters; the publishers have decided not to confine them to any particular age or country. The manuscripts may be directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the 1st of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name," and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened.

In addition to the master contributed for the prizes which will continue to be offered, the publishers, determined to spare no pains to make the Galaxy a useful, readable, and interesting paper, have engaged contributors from the pens of prize writers. To say they have done all they can do, would be a contradiction to the present expression of their intention to increase their efforts to merit patronage as that patronage increases.

Although our list of country exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new exchanges, we now offer an exchange to any country editor who will give this notice a few insertions.

Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give satisfactory references. Persons obtaining subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1834.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

## PROSPECTUS.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in a quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all subscribers. We shall pay to the reporters, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore at ONE DOLLAR for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.

1 copy during the session, - \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, - 10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes sent will be made by bank will be received.

\*No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HIEZELAH PIERCE, late of Paris in said county, deceased, represented in law, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend their service at the Office of T. J. CARTER in Paris aforesaid on the third Saturday in January and the second Saturday in May next, at ten o'clock A. M.

T. J. CARTER,  
THOMAS CROCKER.  
Paris, November 25, 1834.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 13th of January last, he sold and relinquished to Richard Bryant McAllister his son, being under twenty-one years of age, the remainder of his time; and that on the thirty first day of March last he sold and relinquished to Edward McAllister, another minor son of his, the remainder of his time. He shall pay no debts of his contracting since the date of their respective releases, and claims no part of their earnings, intending hereby to divest himself of all legal control over them and all legal liability on their account.

JOSSEPH McALLISTER.  
Paris, Dec. 12, 1834.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LOVESTA, my wife has left my bed and board and refuses to live with me—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Paris, Nov. 16, 1834.

## Notice.

WHEREAS Sarah, my wife, has left my bed and board without any just cause—I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Hebron, Dec. 10, 1834.

JOHN McALLISTER.  
3w16

## VOLUME 2.

## OXFORD.

## GEORGE.

TERMS.—One dollar and seven

—Two dollars at the

No paper discount

option of the Public

ADVERTISEMENTS

the proprietor not

any Advertisement.

Communications

addressed to the pu

Just by the present

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